

Box 28 Folder 42

Marion Monroe  
1952-1953  
Drawing



Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology

Archives

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL  
SPECIAL COMMENTS**

		LOCATION:	RESTRICTED:
RECORD GROUP:	Richard S MacKenna		
ACCESSION NO:	99.38		
BOX NO:	3		
CONTENTS:	Tamaulipas		
FILE NO:	30		

**COMMENTS:**

Removed to Permit file.

- 1) Document/Agreements w/ José Angel Ceniceros  
dated Aug 26, 1953
- 2) letter/document from Eduardo Noguera  
dated Mar 16, 1954
- 3) letter/document from Eduardo Noguera  
dated NW 9, 1953
- 4) letter/document from " "  
dated Aug 27, 1953







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[https://archive.org/details/3rdtamaulipasexp00unse\\_0](https://archive.org/details/3rdtamaulipasexp00unse_0)



## The American Academy of Arts and Sciences

has awarded to **R. S. MacNeish**

the sum of **Two Thousand (\$2,000.)**

Dollars

for the development of maize agriculture and civilization in prehistoric Meso-America.

from the income of the Permanent Science Fund, payable to said Grantee by the Treasurer of the Academy upon request. The Grantee, in addition to returning the duplicate copy of the contract below with his signature to the Chairman of the Permanent Science Fund Committee, 28 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts, should, when he wishes to receive the money, apply for it in writing to the Treasurer of the Academy at the same address.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AND THE ABOVE NAMED GRANTEE

It is understood and agreed that the relation of the Grantee to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is that of an independent contractor and is not and at no time shall be that of an employee.

The Grantee agrees to submit at least annually an account of his disbursement of the amount advanced to him by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and at least a final report of his work, and one copy of each publication based thereon.

It is further agreed that any non-expendable equipment purchased by Grantee from the above grant shall be subject to return to the Academy or otherwise as directed by the Permanent Science Fund Committee upon completion of the work for which it was purchased, or upon the termination of that work because of death of the Grantee or for other reasons. Such equipment shall be described in connection with a report of disbursements.

If a grantee shall fail to commence within a reasonable time the work for which a grant has been made, the grant may be cancelled upon recommendation of the Permanent Science Fund Committee of the Academy by vote of the Council thereof.

### The American Academy of Arts and Sciences

28 Newbury Street,  
Boston 16, Massachusetts.

April 8, 1953.....  
Date of signing by the Academy

By.....  
Chairman, Permanent Science Fund Committee

ADDRESS OF GRANTEE

Agreement accepted

National Museum of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

By.....  
Grantee

.....  
Date of signing by Grantee



# The American Philosophical Society

Held at Philadelphia  
for Promoting Useful Knowledge  
Independence Square

444-10-1953-

May 13, 1953

To ALL RECIPIENTS OF RESEARCH GRANTS  
FROM THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY:

The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge is engaged in supporting research work in many fields through the distribution of grants-in-aid. These grants are in no sense charities but rather investments in men and projects, this being the principal way in which an institution such as this can promote research.

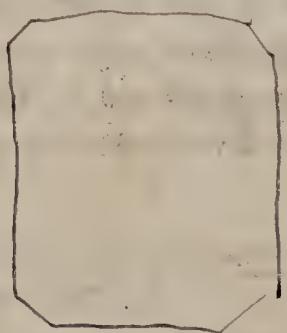
The Society publishes in its YEAR Book, issued soon after the close of each calendar year, a list of grants made during the year and reports on work which has been completed under grants including a list of all publications which have resulted. Early in September an inquiry is sent to each recipient as to whether or not he is prepared to make such a report and he is supplied with information concerning the desired character of the report.

It is important that recipients of grants should give credit to the Society in the publications of work which has been supported in whole or in part by such grants, and this is best done in the case of journal articles by a line or footnote following the title, such as "With the support of a grant from the American Philosophical Society." In the case of books or monographs such acknowledgment can be made on the title page or its reverse or in the preface. A recipient is expected to send to the Society a copy of each such publication for its record.

There is no obligation that a paper on this work be published by the American Philosophical Society. However, if the paper is not highly technical, our Committee on Publications would appreciate an opportunity to consider it.

LUTHER P. EISENHART

*Executive Officer*







D R A F T

Richard S. MacNeish, National Museum of Canada

Grant No. (1953) \$2,000. The Development of  
Agriculture and <sup>Re</sup> Concomitant Development <sup>of Civilization</sup> in Meso-America,  
Tamaulipas, Mexico.

4 Third

From December 1953 until May of 1953 the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tamaulipas Archaeological Expedition undertook investigations in southern Tamaulipas, Mexico. This field work was financed ~~in part~~ by grants from the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Botanical Museum of Harvard University, and the National Museum of Canada. Dr. MacNeish of the National Museum of Canada was assisted by <sup>R.S.</sup> Mr. David Kelley of East Jaffre, New Hampshire, Mr. Peter Pratt of Toronto, Ontario, ~~Mr.~~ Peter Grant of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ~~Mrs.~~ June Helm MacNeish.

The problem to be investigated was the development of agriculture and concomitant development of civilization in Meso-America. The ~~area chosen for this investigation was southern~~ <sup>Southern Tamaulipas</sup> Tamaulipas. This ~~region~~ has <sup>a</sup> number of characteristics particularly adapted for the study of this problem. First of all, in this ~~area~~ <sup>locale</sup> remains of ancient stone cities occur but they are not so numerous or rich that one is likely to be side-tracked from the problem of the search for early developmental remains. Secondly, this region is outside the area of dense vegetation and humid climate so that ~~the~~ small sites without architectural







features can be easily found and so that many cave sites have excellent preservation of ancient human remains. Thirdly, previous work in the Sierra de Tamaulipas had indicated that there is a long developmental sequence was present.

During the first two months archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken in southern Tamaulipas. One hundred and twenty nine new sites were discovered. Five of these sites were dry caves that appeared worthy of excavation.

In the actual excavations the field party was broken up into two groups, one in the Sierra Madre in southwestern Tamaulipas and the other in the Sierra de Tamaulipas in southeastern Tamaulipas. The field party in southeastern Tamaulipas excavated two caves. Cueva Humada revealed a new pre-pottery complex called the Almagre Focus above the previously found La Perra Focus remains. Cueva Armidillo revealed preserved vegetable materials and in its top layers, above layers containing artifacts of the Laguna, Almagre and La Perra foci.

These new materials, combined with that found on previous excavations, show a sequence of nine cultures for that region. The earliest remains in this area are called the Diablo Complex and consist of a few scrapers, blades and choppers in a context that may indicate some antiquity. Following these remains is the Late Lerma Focus with an assemblage of stone projectile points, scrapers, and knives, probably indicating a group whose subsistence







was primarily based on hunting. Somewhat after this culture  
are the Nogales remains and, we believe, were basically food-  
gatherers. These Nogales remains appear to gradually develop  
into the La Perra Focus. The La Perra Focus has been dated by  
Carbon 14 as being about 4,500 years old. Preserved vegetable  
remains found in 1949 with this complex indicate that these  
people, while being food-gatherers, did cultivate squash and a  
very primitive type of corn which Dr. Mangelsdorf of the

Botanical Museum of Harvard University has called Early Nal-Tel  
A and B.

A and B. Our recent excavations show that La Perra developed into  
Almagre, probably with a similar subsistence complex. This new  
Almagre remains, however, are particularly important because  
this culture has a series of projectile point types that may  
be connected with the Pecos River Focus of the Big Bend area  
of Texas and other artifact complexes of central Texas.

Following this culture there still is a gap in our sequence.  
The next remains are the Laguna Focus. These materials are  
quite similar to the ones of the Late Formative Period throughout  
Mexico and specifically resemble Ekholm's Period II from Panuco.  
Vegetable remains found in 1949 reveal that this culture had a  
subsistence pattern based upon agriculture. Cultivated plants  
included squash, beans, manioc, and a number of new varieties  
of corn. Dr. Mangelsdorf's study of this corn has revealed that  
it belongs to three modern races called Nal-Tel, Dzit-Bacal, and







Breve de Padilla. This ~~early first~~ culture with pottery had a complex material culture and in the wide sense of the word might be considered civilized. It, in turn, develops into the Eslabones and La Salta foci which are roughly equivalent to Ekholm's Periods III and IV of Panuco. ~~Again we~~ appear to have a gap between ~~this development~~ and the final artifact complex of this area, the Los Angeles Focus. On the basis of the 1954 excavations, this culture appears to have a subsistence based mainly upon wild plant materials but supplemented by corn, beans, and squash agriculture.

These recent excavations in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, though they brought to light new archaeological data, were not as successful as those in the Sierra Madre. Those in the Sierra Madre, I believe, contributed significant <sup>new</sup> materials towards the solution of the development of agriculture and civilization in at least Tamaulipas, Mexico.

In the Sierra Madre three caves were excavated. Romero's Cave had fifteen stratified occupational layers. Most of these occupational layers contained preserved vegetable materials and revealed a sequence of seven artifact complexes. These artifact complexes are at present called, the Infiernillo, Portales, Guerra, Mesa de Guaje, Palmillas, San Lorenzo, and San Antonio. The second cave, <sup>from early to late</sup>, had seven stratified layers with preserved vegetable materials. This cave had Portales materials under San Lorenzo and San Antonio. The third cave had preserved







*were found*

vegetable materials only in its top layers with the Palmillas Complex. However, there were Guerra and Portales artifacts below the vegetable layers.

As yet final analysis has not been made of these sequential cultures in the Sierra Madre. Therefore this brief summary is tentative. However, even at this stage of our study it is apparent that this new sequence has considerable bearing upon the problem of the development of agriculture in Meso-America. The earliest remains, the Infiernillo Complex, reveals that the subsistence was based entirely upon wild foodstuffs and some hunting. Artifacts are relatively scarce and consist of leaf and diamond-shaped projectile points, heavy crude scraping planes, chipped flint knife blades, string, mats, and baskets. These materials appear to develop into the Portales Complex.

Here is found the first evidence of agriculture. The foodstuffs indicate reveal that the diet was still fundamentally wild food plants but that squash and beans were grown. Artifacts with this complex were more numerous but their material culture was still relatively simple. There are a number of types of string, mats, and baskets, as well as large scrapers, choppers, and large triangular atlatl points. The Portales Complex gradually changed into the Guerra Complex. Here is found the first evidence of corn. This corn was identified by Dr. Mangelsdorf as being the Bat Cave type. In New Mexico Carbon-14 has revealed it as being over 5,000 years old. Associated with the corn were squash,







the artifacts  
of

beans, and gourds. ~~Artifacts~~, though many of them are still similar to those of the Portales Complex had included some new types. A few contracting stemmed and corner-notched atlatl points occur with the older types. Choppers and scrapers are much the same though they are often somewhat smaller. String, nets, mats, and baskets are not radically different than those of the previous period. However, I believe analysis will probably reveal that there were some changes. Woven cloth appears for the first time.

cultural continuity  
in Mesa de Guajé

Though there is evidence ~~for~~ of a development from Guerra to Mesa de Guaje, there is a considerable change in the material culture. Pottery appears for the first time and probably stone buildings and temples were built in this period. The pottery is almost identical with that found by Ekholm in Period II at Panuco. Agriculture is now dominant over food-gathering. A number of races of corn appear along with squash, beans, gourds, cotton, and teocinte. Wild foodstuffs are in the minority. The material culture of this group shows a number of developments. The most important one being the weaving of cotton on a loom. Perishable artifacts are similar to the previous period but there are a few differences in the kind of nets used. Stone artifacts are at this time relatively rare and many seem to be smaller editions of those previously used. The Palmillas Complex is derived from the Mesa de Guaje. The







majority of the ruins in this area belong with this cultural complex. Though some of the pottery bears a resemblance to that previously found, much of it is different and has engraved decoration. This group's economy was based on agriculture. New races of corn along with beans, squash, cotton, gourds, chile, and tobacco. There are a wide variety of perishable artifacts that include arrows, bows, huaraches, nets, woven bags, and clay pipes.

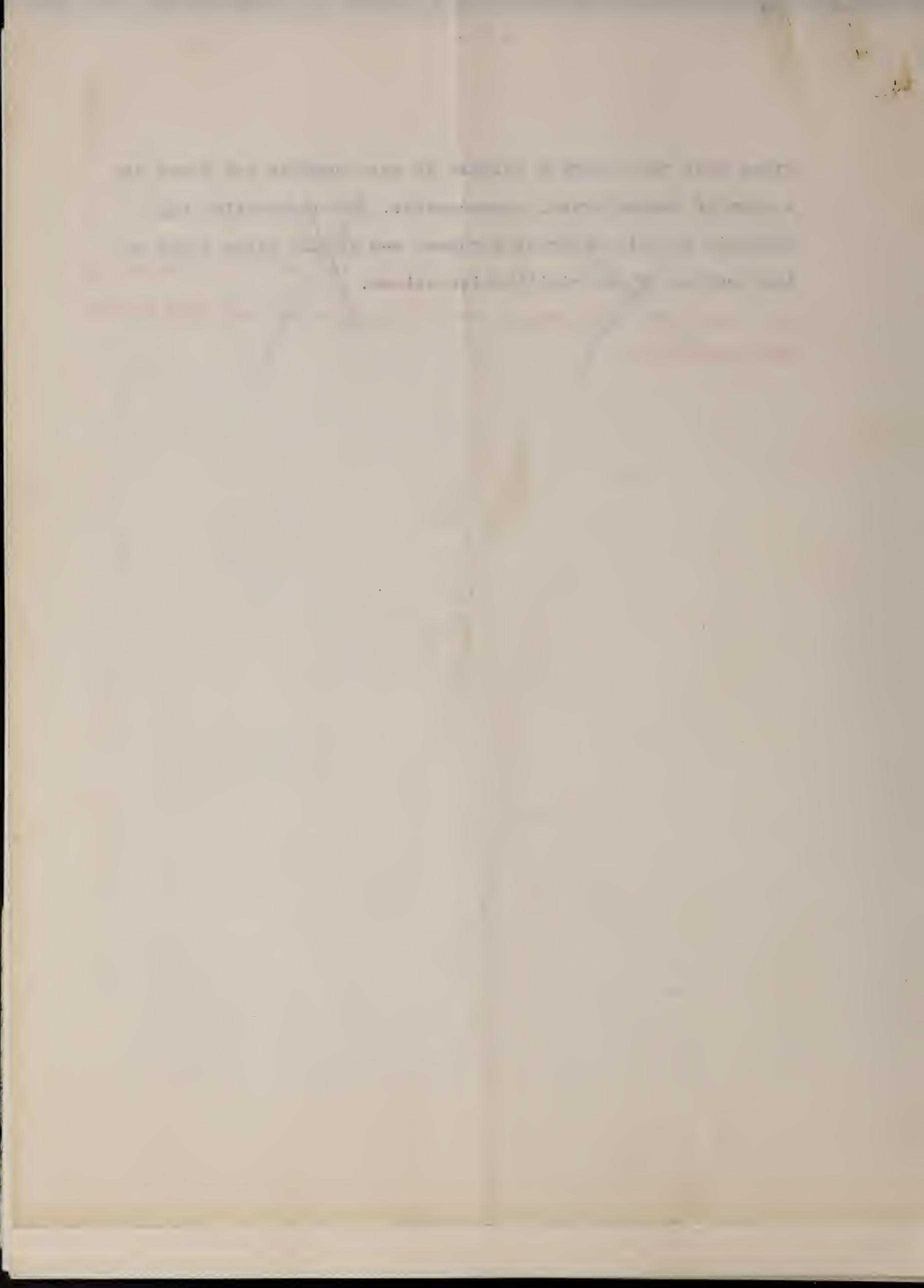
The question of whether Pamillas developed into San Lorenzo is still not evident. Agriculture products are still much the same though there may be new varieties of cultivated plants at this time. The bow and arrow is exclusively used and the pottery is very poorly made. Some of this pottery is corrugated, and an effigy clay pipe occurred.

San Antonio seems to develop from San Lorenzo and though the pottery, projectile points, and burials are different, the cultural complex as a whole is much the same.

These recent finds in the Sierra Madre and southwestern Tamaulipas have revealed a long development of agriculture with a series of concomitant changes in material culture. The subsistence pattern shows a development from food-gathering through incipient agriculture to a full agricultural economy. The material culture shows a series, from a stage where there are a limited number of types of artifacts and techniques known, to a



stage when the material culture is very complex and there are  
a host of technological advancements. The correlation and  
analysis of this material gathered and should throw light on  
the problem of how civilization arises.  
*arose in prehistoric Mexico*  
*as well as the origins and development of New World*  
*agriculture.*



## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

*W. McLean*

## INSTRUMENT LIST

Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned	Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned
	Alidades telescopic ruler	18"				Levels, Abney (clinometer)			
	" " "	12"				" Hand			
	Alidades folding sight ruler	10"				" Wye & Dumpy	12"		
	Aneroids 2½ inch	3000				Medical cases			
	" "	5000				Microscopes			
	" "	6000				Microscope lamps			
	" "	8000				Parallel rulers			
	" "	10000				Plumbobs			
	" "	12000				Plane tables, Johnson	24 x 31		
	" (inst. Ltd.)	15000				" " "	18 x 24		
	Aneroids Paulin	3700				" " "	16 x 20		
	" "	10000				" traverse	15 x 15		
	Barographs					" " "	10 x 10		
	Brunton compasses	32-40				Rangefinders			
	Cameras	49-124				Rod, flexible			
	"					" levels			
	"					" Philadelphia level			
	Cameras, Surveying					" Stadia			
	Compasses, Pocket					Sketching cases, Boyd			
	" Prismatic	2"				Sketchmasters			
	" "	3"				Slide rules, stadia			
	Compasses, solar					Stereoscopes			
	Compasses, surveyors					Surveying poles			
	Dip Needles					Surveying posts			
	Field glasses					Surveying dies			
	Flash lamps					Surveying pins			
	Folders, springback					Tally registers, hand			
	Geiger Counters					Tape clamp handles			
	Guns, rifle (30-30 Winchester), 49-120 (7 Harbor)					Tapes, steel, in cases	6		
	" shotgun					" "	25		
	" pistol					" "	50	52-20 GEG	
	Lamps, fluorescent					" "	100		
	" spare head					" (steel in reels)	50		
	" transformer					" "	100		
	Lenses, pocket					" "	300		
						" Length x Width			
						" Metallic	6		
						" "	25		
						" "	50		
						" "	100		
						Tension handles for tapes			
						Telemeters			
						Thermometers			
						Tool kits			

## REMARKS:

NOTE:—All persons to whom instruments are issued will be held responsible for them, and will be required to replace or repair loss or injuries resulting from carelessness. All instruments must be returned to the Custodian at the close of the season with a statement of necessary repairs. Instruments returned to Ottawa during the field season should have a tag attached listing defects, or repairs required.

FIELD OFFICER..... *Richard A. Mac Neish*.....

DATE..... *May 11, 1953*.....

RECOMMENDED..... *Z. J. Alcock*.....

(Chief of Division)

APPROVED.....

RECOMMENDED..... APPROVED.....  
DATE ..... *July 11, 1953* (Chief of Division)  
FIELD OFFICER ..... *W. H. Shumway*

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REMARKS:

Telemeters	Thermometers	Tool Kits
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## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

## INSTRUMENT LIST

Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned		Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned	
	Transits, Berger, 4 in., 1 minute						Bulbs, Flashlight				
"	Cooke, 4 in., 1 minute						Batteries, Flashlight				
"	Gurley, 4 in., 1 minute						Ammunition				
"	K. & E., 4 in., 1 minute										
"	Wild, 3½ in., 1 second										
"	Watts, 1 minute										
"	Tavistock, 2 seconds										
	Watch, Mean										
"	Sidereal										
"	Stop										
"	Chronometer										
"	Cheap										
	Compass										
	Dividers, Spring Bow										
"	Proportional										
	Protractors, Scale										
"	Douglas										
	Ruling Pens										
	Rivel Compass										
	Set Squares, 45°										
"	30°-60°										
	Scales, 6"										
"	6"										
"	12"										
"	12"										
	Straightedges										
	Tripods, Camera										
"	Compass										
"	Level										
"	P.T. 10 x 10										
"	P.T. 15 x 15										
"	P.T. Johnson										
"	Telemeter										
"	Transit										
"	" Mountain										
"	Rangefinder										

## REMARKS:

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FIELD OFFICER..... *Richard J. Mac Neish*.....

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED..... APPROVED.....

(Chief of Division)

REMARKS:

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FIELD OFFICER *John Ward J. W. Ward*

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED.....

(Chief of Division)

APPROVED.....

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

## INSTRUMENT LIST

Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned		Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned	
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	" " "	12"					" Hand				
	Aldades folding sight ruler	10"					" Wye & Dumpy	12"			
	Aneroids 2½ inch	3000					Medical cases				
	" "	5000					Microscopes				
	" "	6000					Microscope lamps				
	" "	8000					Parallel rulers				
	" "	10000					Plumbobs				
	" "	12000					Plane tables, Johnson	24 x 31			
	" (inst. Ltd.)	15000					" " "	18 x 24			
	Aneroids Paulin	3700					" " "	16 x 20			
	" "	10000					" traverse	15 x 15			
	Barographs						" " "	10 x 10			
	Brunton compasses						Rangefinders				
	Cameras						Rod, flexible				
	"						" levels				
	"						" Philadelphia level				
	Cameras, Surveying						" Stadia				
	Compasses, Pocket						Sketching cases, Boyd				
	" Prismatic	2"					Sketchmasters				
	" "	3"					Slide rules, stadia				
	Compasses, Polar						Stereoscopes				
	Compasses, surveyors						Surveying poles				
	Dip Needles						Surveying posts				
	Field glasses						Surveying dies				
	Flash lamps						Surveying pins				
	Folders, springback						Tally registers, hand				
	Geiger Counters						Tape clamp handles				
	Guns, rifle (30-30 carbine)						Tapes, steel, in cases	6			
	" shotgun						" "	25			
	" pistol						" "	50			
	Lamps, fluorescent						" "	100			
	" spare head						" (steel in reels)	50			
	" transformer						" "	100			
	Lenses, pocket						" Length x Width	300			
							" Metallic	6			
							" "	25			
							" "	50			
							" "	100			
							Tension handles for tapes				
							Telemeters				
							Thermometers				
							Tool kits				

REMARKS:

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FIELD OFFICER..... *Richard J. Mac Neish*.....

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED.....

(Chief of Division)

APPROVED *L. J. A. A. A. A.*

## REMARKS:

*Field Officer*

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED.....

APPROVED.....

(Chief of Division)

Ottawa during the field season should have a tag attached listing defects, or repairs required.

*St. Alba*

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Telemeters

Thermometers

Tool Kits

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

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Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned		Number Required	INSTRUMENTS	Issued	Lost	Returned	
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"	Cooke, 4 in., 1 minute						Batteries, Flashlight				
"	Gurley, 4 in., 1 minute						Ammunition				
"	K. & E., 4 in., 1 minute										
"	Wild, 3½ in., 1 second										
"	Watts, 1 minute						Adaptor Rings				
"	Tavistock, 2 seconds						Filter "A"				
	Watch, Mean						Filter "G"				
"	Sidereal						Filter "K"				
"	Stop							Exposure Meters			
"	Chronometer										
"	Cheap										
	Compass										
	Dividers, Spring Bow										
"	Proportional										
	Protractors, Scale										
"	Douglas										
	Ruling Pens										
	Rivet Compass										
	Set Squares, 45°										
"	30°-60°										
	Scales, 6"										
"	6"										
"	12"										
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"	" Mountain										
"	Rangefinder										

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FIELD OFFICER.....*John S. Ward*.....

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED .....

(Chief of Division)

APPROVED.....

REMARKS:

DATE.....

RECOMMENDED.....

(Chief of Division)

APPROVED.....

FIELD OFFICER *G. W. A. Smith*

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Thru 10 "ele" Experiment ②  
1953-54 " " ②  
[Grant from American Academy  
of Arts & Sciences]

